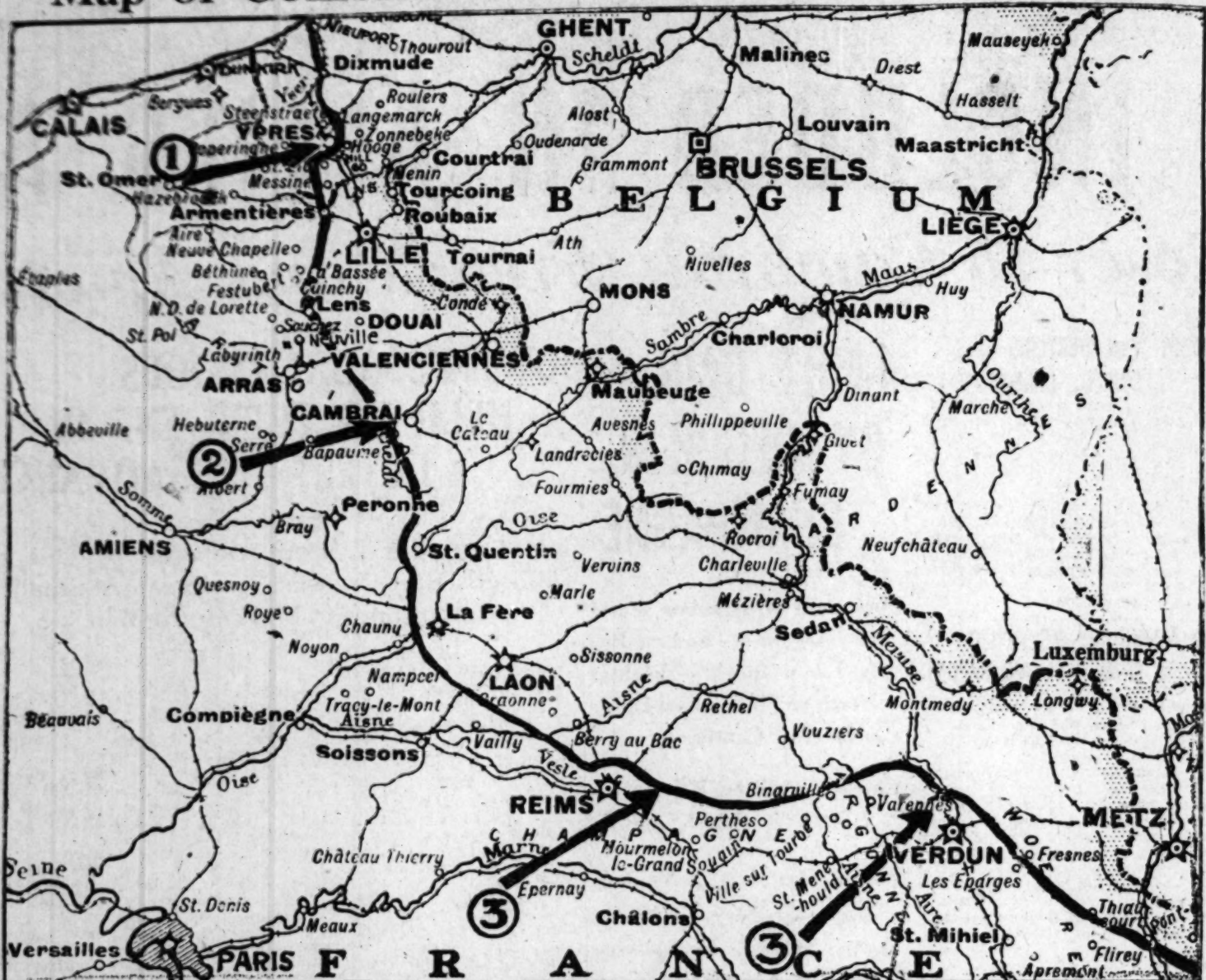






# Stirring Details of Americans' Part in First Day's Battle in Verdun Region

## Map of Combined Allied Drive on West Front



Arrows indicate the several sections in which allies are attacking. 1, the Belgian attack about Ypres; 2, the British at Cambrai; the French and United States forces are advancing between the arrows each numbered 3.

### SERBIANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT CITY FROM BULGARIANS

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Sept. 28.—Serbian troops continued during Thursday to press the retreating Bulgarians and scored important gains, the Serbian War Office reports under Friday's date.

The city and fortress of Veleo, one of the important bases of the Bulgarian forces in Southern Serbia, on the Vardar River, has been captured by Serbian troops, the Serbian War Office announced.

The Serbian forces are pushing on from Veleo toward Uskub. The troops defending Veleo were taken prisoners.

Serbian troops have reached Rastav, 15 miles north of Uskub, and have advanced a considerable distance beyond Kocana, toward the Bulgarian border.

The text of the statement follows: "Our advance continued Thursday with excellent results. Our troops reached Rastav and have gone considerably beyond Kocana."

"On the same day about noon our troops entered Veleo and captured the troops defending the fortress. They immediately continued the advance toward Uskub."

"An enormous number of prisoners, mostly Germans, a huge quantity of war material including several machine guns and three mountain guns and other supplies have fallen into our hands."

### Americans Capture Trenches in St. Quentin Region

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 27.—Americans operating on the extreme right of the British this morning captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defenses of the Hindenburg system southwest of La Cateau, north of St. Quentin, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig to-night.

The report from Field Marshal Haig gives the first intimation received here that American troops were operating in the St. Quentin sector. At the beginning of the offensive, however, American troops were brigaded with British around Arras, but have not been mentioned in the fighting since then.

### BULGARIA MAKES FORMAL REQUEST FOR AN ARMISTICE

Continued From Page One.

she cuts the vital cord which connects Germany and Asia. If Turkey also raises the white flag she will enable the allied armies in Macedonia and Palestine to be shifted to the Western theater of war. The defection of Bulgaria alone would make it possible for the great Allied army to turn against Turkey from its base at Saloniki.

The Wolff Bureau's note apparently was appended prior to the developments reported yesterday of the Bulgarian move, which showed that emissaries from the Bulgarian Government were in touch with the commander of the Entente armies in the Macedonian war theater.

### All Bulgarian Leaders Support Premier in Peace Offer

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Sept. 28.—Bulgaria's offer of peace to the allies was the result of a meeting held on Monday and attended by all the political leaders of Bulgaria, including Vassil Radoslavoff, the Liberal leader, and members of the Cabinet. It was not, as German newspapers pretend, the impulsive act of Premier Malinoff.

## We Beat 3 of 'Em All Added Together

For many years the POST-DISPATCH, on several days each week, has carried more Home-Merchants' advertising than 3 out of 4 and often all 4 of its competitors combined.

For example, yesterday, Friday, "St. Louis' ONE BIG Newspaper" carried

76 Columns

of St. Louis merchants' advertising—while 3 out of all 4 of the "others" could muster only

61 Columns

There's a reason—and that reason is that the POST-DISPATCH circulation covers St. Louis and suburbs like a blanket—everybody takes it.

## Do Your Christmas Shopping Now

## TROOPS IN LATEST AMERICAN DRIVE "WENT OVER TOP WITH A YELL ON THE MINUTE"

Post-Dispatch Man Describes Artillery Preparation, Then Launching of New Offensive in Verdun Region.

By LINCOLN EYRE, A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and the New York World. (Copyright, 1918, by Press Pub. Co.) WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN CHAMPAGNE, Friday, Sept. 27.

"The Missouri observation post reports that the troops went over the top with a yell on the minute."

Thus there came back to headquarters by telephone from one of our front line watchers at 5:35 o'clock yesterday morning the news of the launching of the greatest drive yet engineered against Prussia by the soldiers of the United States.

Five minutes before, between the Argonne Forest in the west and the Meuse river in the east, the divisions forming Pershing's First Army had struck out against a series of concrete strongholds which hitherto had been deemed invulnerable by the Kaiser's commanders. Ahead of them their batteries had blazed a trail of demolition, the very destruction of which saved thousands of American lives.

For three hours the night air was torn to tatters by the sing-song shrieking and rending explosions of shells of all calibers fed into the guns by the sweating, happy artillerymen. Overhead the half spent moon glared tranquilly upon the flaming tumbledown of a cloudburst sky. But in the valleys that cleave apart the steep ridges of this Verdun countryside a gray mist clung, thickly veiling and yet intensifying the fantastic grimness of that frenzy of man-made death.

From the summit of Hill 304, the scene of so much bloody carnage in the first battle of Verdun, I looked out over the shrouded battlefield. There was that faint pallor in the heaven that heralds the dawn, but the moon still reigned supreme. Behind me, leaping tongues of flames, on every hillside, with a din that made one's brain cells quiver, revealed our cannon. Ahead, lighted by our bursting explosives was all housetop the range of heights a mile away marking the enemy lines.

Weird glimpses of Infantry. Even had there been no haze it would have been too dark at 5 o'clock to see the infantry move. I went to the fray. Half an hour later, however, when sunrise brought the dawn light, I caught weird glimpses of the Erie gray and scarlet uniforms, looking, swarming up out of the gray sea mist, in the valley, to linger an instant on the hill crest, then vanish abruptly on the other side.

They advanced by column of squads, strung out widely, climbing upward slowly, but with never a pause. Their progress must be gradual, for the barrage that preceded them rolls along not faster than a hundred yards in every four minutes. After the first wave came the second, then the third, hiking along in the same deliberate, untroubled fashion. It seemed to me they must have gone miles before the first cluster of the machine guns fairly reached my ears, striking about the

refraining from the costly business of driving into the Argonne, advancing along the eastern edge of the forest, and swiftly machine gunned the infantry units defending Varennes and Vauquois.

Documents were captured showing that the enemy's high command had insisted that these villages be held until the last gasp. Montblancville and Epionville were taken a couple of hours later.

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### Two Robbers "Fine" Man \$17

Charles Surtberg, 53 years old, of Lake Mo., was standing at Jefferson and Washington avenues at 2 a. m. today when two men drove up in an automobile and got out.

"You're making too much noise for this time of the morning," one of the men told Surtberg. "You're disturbing the peace." They placed him under "arrest" and searched him. They found \$17.

"That's just the amount of the money I was carrying," Surtberg said. "They released" him and escaped in the machine.

Supported by Tanks.

In the center, north of Hill 304 our troops, supported wherever possible by the tanks, reached Montblancville and Epionville in the first hour.

Before noon they were beyond Cuisy and Septarges, though the enemy fought stiffly in and about the powerfully fortified hamlets. The Montblancville position, so strong as to be almost unassailable frontally, was outflanked without difficulty.

The town of Montblancville, however, was taken only after very savage fighting. It was defended with the nautical valor by machine gunners instructed to spare nothing, including their lives, in holding us back. By midday, however, the last living German was out of the place. Soon afterward Montblancville was in our hands.

In the left Gen. Liggett's corps.

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## WE SURPRISED ENEMY, BATTLE REPORT SHOWS

German Claims That They Expected Attack Not Borne Out.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Friday, Sept. 27.—Details of yesterday's fighting along the line held by one American corps shows that the infantry overran the first German position. The enemy first attempted to make a stand on the line running through Cuisy, but the Americans pushed ahead and by 8:15 o'clock Cuisy was taken and detachments pressed forward as far as the Fayel Farm during the forenoon.

Only a few hours after the battle began the correspondent started for the front. Although American and German shells had torn up the roads but a short time before, engineer detachments were already filling them in and making them serviceable. In the perfectly blue sky there were, as long as daylight lasted, dozens and sometimes scores of airplanes which darted back and forth over the lines and engaged in daring combats above the moving columns.

Surprise Element Complete.

In spite of statements made by prisoners that the attack was foreseen, it is evident that the enemy had not anticipated the time, place or character of the assault and had not been able to make adequate preparation to meet it or retire. He lacked reserves to defend the positions behind the front line.

The American advance already cut across the narrow gauge lines which form the only rail connection between the two main railroads coming down from the north.

Fine weather was of great assistance to the Americans in sweeping forward over very difficult ground. The ground which has been taken is very important and increases the magnitude of the victory. From the beginning of the preliminary bombardment until tonight, the weather was almost ideal and gave ample opportunity for the American airmen to play their part in the fight.

Soon after midnight last night, however, the sky clouded over and rain was falling so steadily that morning that a staff officer remarked: "This is helping the Germans."

Last evening the German artillery fire became heavier, apparently indicating that he had retired to his second line of resistance. This line he is expected to try to hold more tenaciously than he did the first. He is expected to try to hold more tenaciously than he did the first.

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## 210 DEAD AMONG 387 ON NEW CASUALTY LIST

Six St. Louisans Include One  
Unofficially Reported  
July 10.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Today's official casualty list shows 104 killed in action, 54 died from wounds, 23 died of disease, died from accident and other causes, 20 missing in action, 25 prisoners and 174 wounded, a total of 387.

This increases the total of army casualties to 35,368. The latest Marine Corps casualty total is 7,262, and that for the Navy is 3,430. The new army totals are:

Killed in action, 104  
Died from wounds, 54  
Died from disease, 23  
Died from accident and other causes, 20  
Missing in action, 25  
Prisoners, 25  
Wounded, 174

Total deaths, 12,012  
Missing in action (including prisoners), 4,856  
Wounded, 18,520

Total, 35,368  
Names from St. Louis, Missouri and Illinois outside Chicago and suburbs, are:

St. Louis.  
Killed in action—George Dvorak, 1873 South Eleventh street, (announced July 10).  
Died from wounds—Sgt. William Joseph Brown, 4142 Carter avenue (previously announced); Corp. Walter C. Dietrich, 2415 Cherokee street (previously announced); John Conway, 4325 North Main street; Patrick Francis Fleming, 6566 Chamberlain avenue (previously announced).  
Wounded severely—Joseph J. Malon, 825 O'Fallon street.

Missouri.  
Killed in action, George W. Worms, Meta; Walter L. Yochum, Baxter.  
Died from wounds, Chester J. Leonard, Waterville (this probably should be Waterville, Mo.).  
Died of disease, Allen B. Moyer, Richmond.  
Missing in action, Thomas F. Martin, Eldon.  
Wounded severely, Corp. Thomas B. Philot, Wagoner.

Illinois.  
Killed in action, Corp. Walter R. Craig, Rockford; Shirl E. Dean, Dundas; Benjamin H. Luckett, Kirkland.  
Wounded severely, Lieut. Ben R. Baldwin, Mendon; Sgt. Clifford Bradley, Rock Island; Mechanic Tracy L. Smith, Aurora.

## BILL TO INCREASE CLERKS OF CITY PASSED BY ALDERMEN

City Comptroller Says Amounts Allotted to Departments Will Not Be Added to

A bill raising the salaries of city employees who get less than \$175 a month, except those of firemen and other employees, recently increased, was passed by the Board of Aldermen yesterday, after representatives of the Municipal Clerks' Association called on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and made the request.

Those who have been getting \$100 or less are increased 15 per cent; those from \$100 to \$150, 10 per cent; and those from \$150 to \$175, 5 per cent.

Comptroller Nolte asserted, however, that the appropriation for each department would not be increased. He said the work would have to be done with fewer clerks, and that the total amount spent for salaries would be no larger than heretofore.

## ALIEN BOND SQUADS' PROGRAM

List of Theaters at Which Workers Will Appear Tonight.

Greater enthusiasm has been created in the theaters the last week through the appearance of the Allied Alien Squads in behalf of the Fourth Liberty Loan than has been manifested since the "Blue Devils" of France were in St. Louis last spring. Beginning tonight and running through next week, the Allied Alien Squads will appear under the auspices of the Four Minute Men at four theaters each night as a part of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. The squads will also appear in about five of the larger factories each day.

The theaters that will be visited by the squads tonight are the American, Columbia, Strand, Grand Opera House and Orpheum. Mogler No. 2 and Excelesio will be visited tomorrow night.

Places, All Men and Women, Service Plans to order. Fabricius, 1822 Washington ave.

## DESERTER ARRESTED AT CLUB

Sergeant Admit He Left Fort Oglethorpe Two Weeks Ago.

Sgt. Richard C. Magruder, Eleventh Field Artillery, stationed at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., was arrested at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club last evening, when he admitted to detectives that he had deserted from the camp two weeks ago. He said his home was in Winfield, Mo., and that he had been in the army four years. He was taken to Jefferson Barracks today.

Magruder told the officer that after leaving camp he had gone to New York in an effort to get aboard a transport bound for France, but had failed because he could not display proper papers.

## WEEK'S BRITISH CASUALTIES

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, Sept. 28.—British casualties reported for the week ending today as announced by the War Office are:

Officers, died of wounds, 432; men, 3,818; officers, wounded, or missing, 544; men, 19,737.

## Women's Motor Corps Gets War Training at Dispensary

Five Young Women, Who Hope to Go to France  
Soon, Relate Harrowing Experiences  
as City Ambulance Aids.

If driving an ambulance to the firing line at the battle front is any more harrowing than driving an ambulance on emergency cases at the city dispensary one hour of the day of night—well, there are five young St. Louis women who now are ready for either experience.

Misses Ada and Ida Britton, Grace Fowler, Sue Hill and Marjorie O'Rourke have been putting the finishing touches upon their training for overseas service in Red Cross motor cars by serving as aids on the regular city ambulance force.

The local Red Cross has received orders to recruit from its volunteer motor corps experienced women motor drivers to be sent probably at the rate of five each month to France, to replace men who are called to the firing line from ambulance service.

The women's volunteer motor corps organization, commanded by Mrs. Harry Langenberg and captained by Miss Margaret McKittrick, is composed of women motor drivers who usually provide and drive their own cars. Their gray uniform, with its knee-length coat, breeches and puttees and its cap and brassard bearing the official insignia, has become familiar on our streets, on the Red Cross supply motors, in parades, conveying the foreign missions or other public guests and in many other patriotic services.

Get Practical Training.  
Candidates for the overseas service must have served with the motor corps for some months and have been an eight weeks' course of intensive training in first aid, motor mechanics, military drill and other subjects. They must also have served as motor drivers for at least one year.

The women's volunteer motor corps is a part of the Red Cross, and its members are not paid. They are given only the cost of their uniforms and other necessities.

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coat is shorter and there is the addition of a skirt.

Shell fire, rough and uncharted roads, revolving wounds, a lack of the sight and sounds and dangers of the battlefield, no doubt the young women are in a measure prepared for, through plentiful sources of information.

It is doubtful, though, if five young women, carefully reared and young women were prepared to encounter some of the sights and sounds they have in the byways of their own city. They say they were not.

Experiences Are New.  
"I never expect to see a head wound battered up than that negro's we brought in the other night," remarked Miss Hill, looking up from the report she was making out in the nurse's room. "And that girl with the six stab wounds? If a German had done it, it wouldn't have seemed so bad."

Death and dissolution they have looked upon several times in the course of their first week, and they have witnessed operations of the kind in the nurse's room. "And that girl with the six stab wounds? If a German had done it, it wouldn't have seemed so bad."

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## What They Are Doing in the Movies

THIRTY-SEVEN FILMS  
FOR THE LOAN DRIVE

Big Producing Companies to Aid  
Bond Sales With Feature  
Pictures Everywhere.

The "movies" are to play a highly essential part in the greatest financial offensive yet waged in the world war, during the period of the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign. Several score of the industry's most famous stars, co-operating with the Treasury Department, and Frank R. Wilson, national director of Publicity for the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign, have made special length films in which they present electrifying and stirring appeals on behalf of the Fourth Liberty Loan. These pictures were made under the auspices of the Liberty Loan Committee of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, of which Adolph Zukor is chairman, and will be shown in all of the theaters of the country during the big drive. Insofar as possible an effort will be made to show a different film in each theater on each day of the campaign.

This is said to be the greatest undertaking ever attempted by the Motion Picture Industry, and is expected to be one of the greatest and most powerful forces of publicity to be used by the Government. Thirty-seven films, presenting all manner of appeals, have been completed by the following stars and producing organizations:

Metro Pictures Corporation—Harold Lockwood, "Liberty Bond Jiminy"; Mabel Normand, "A Woman of France"; Emily Stevens, "Building for Democracy"; and Edith Storey, "Edith's Victory for Democracy."

Vitaphone—Alice Joyce, "The Choice"; Harry T. Morey and Betty Hoban, "The Grouch"; Earle Williams, "Bonds vs. Bonds"; William Duncan, "The Decision"; Corinne Griffith, "A Wise Purchase"; and Gladys Leslie, "Sybil's Last Pledge."

Famous Players-Lasky Corporation—Douglas Fairbanks, "Six Feet Under"; M. C. Rafter, "The Big Game"; and the Little Lady in the Land, "The Grouch"; Earle Williams, "Bonds vs. Bonds"; William Duncan, "The Decision"; Corinne Griffith, "A Wise Purchase"; and Gladys Leslie, "Sybil's Last Pledge."

Paramount Pictures—Douglas Fairbanks, "Six Feet Under"; M. C. Rafter, "The Big Game"; and the Little Lady in the Land, "The Grouch"; Earle Williams, "Bonds vs. Bonds"; William Duncan, "The Decision"; Corinne Griffith, "A Wise Purchase"; and Gladys Leslie, "Sybil's Last Pledge."

Warner Bros.—Douglas Fairbanks, "Six Feet Under"; M. C. Rafter, "The Big Game"; and the Little Lady in the Land, "The Grouch"; Earle Williams, "Bonds vs. Bonds"; William Duncan, "The Decision"; Corinne Griffith, "A Wise Purchase"; and Gladys Leslie, "Sybil's Last Pledge."

United Artists—Douglas Fairbanks, "Six Feet Under"; M. C. Rafter, "The Big Game"; and the Little Lady in the Land, "The Grouch"; Earle Williams, "Bonds vs. Bonds"; William Duncan, "The Decision"; Corinne Griffith, "A Wise Purchase"; and Gladys Leslie, "Sybil's Last Pledge."

First National Exhibitors Circuit—Charlie Chaplin, "The Bond."

Select Pictures—Alice Brady and Norma Talmadge, "Liberty Loan Appeal."

Liberty Loan Appeal—Universal Film—Mae Murray, "The Taming of Kaiser Bill"; Pathé—Frank Keenan, "V. B. K. Film Corporation—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Reed, "Financing the Fourth."

Haworth Pictures—Sessue Hayakawa, "Banzai"; Sherman Pictures—Dustin Farnum, "Ready Money Ringling"; Kalem Film Company—All-Star Cast, "My Country."

Economy in boarding expense practiced by persons whose incomes are small makes the spare room and room in post-dispatch board and room column worth a careful reading.

By World Pictures—Oct. 7, "The

By Metro Pictures Corporation—"Eye for Eye," with Mabel Normand; "Pals First," with Harold Lockwood; "Secret Struggles," with Olive Tell; Oct. 14, "His Bonded Wife," with Emily Wehlen; Oct. 21, "Five Thousand Dollars," with Hale Hamer; Oct. 28, "The Testing of Mildred Vane," with Mary Allison.

By Goldwyn Pictures—Oct. 21, "A Perfect Thirty-six," with Mabel Normand; Oct. 28, "Thirty a Week," with Tom Moore; Nov. 4, "A Perfect Lady," with Madge Kennedy; Nov. 11, "The Hell Cat," with Geraldine Farrar.

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Movie actors impersonating President Wilson and Gen. Pershing in "Why America Will Win," at the Liberty Theater.

## LIBERTY WILL OPEN WITH PATRIOTIC PLAY

The first St. Louis moving picture theater owned and operated by a producing company will open its doors tomorrow. It will be the Liberty Theater at 3621 Delmar boulevard, formerly known as the Victoria, and never before used exclusively as a picture house.

This new amusement place will be the property of the Fox Film Corporation. It has been remodeled and a large pipe organ has been installed.

The bill for the first week will be "Why America Will Win," a picture said to be based on the life and career of Gen. Pershing. A special invitation performance is scheduled for tonight and the theater's regular season will open with the Sunday matinee.

By the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation—Oct. 6, "Border Wireless," with William S. Hart; "Man From Funeral Range," with Wallace Reid; "Battling Jane," with Dorothy Gish; Oct. 12, "When Do We Eat?" with Edith Bennett; "Private Peat," with the author in the title role; "Such a Little Pirate," with Lila Lee; Oct. 20, "My Cousin, Enrico Caruso," with the Make-Believe; Oct. 27, "The Testing of Mildred Vane," with Mary Allison.

By Goldwyn Pictures—Oct. 21, "A Perfect Thirty-six," with Mabel Normand; Oct. 28, "Thirty a Week," with Tom Moore; Nov. 4, "A Perfect Lady," with Madge Kennedy; Nov. 11, "The Hell Cat," with Geraldine Farrar.

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# Game OLDFIELD OPPOSES NOTED DRIVER HERE

Lampkin Holds Half-Mile  
Title—Racers Meet at  
Maxwellton.

That Barney Oldfield has his work cut out for him when he starts against Burr Lampkin at Maxwellton Sunday afternoon, Oct. 6, is a foregone conclusion. He is meeting a youngster who is full of ambition and devoid of fear. Lampkin's ability to handle a car is unquestioned. He has years more of experience, having a specially constructed car and for its speed and durability making the race on a track he is familiar with, having established several world records over the track.

Oldfield positively refused to meet Lampkin over a half-mile track. For his gameness must not be questioned as no man ever met in a race car with less regard for life and limb than Oldfield. The "man who made auto racing famous," as Oldfield was once referred to by Henry Ford, would have been playing into Lampkin's hand had he agreed to let him on the small track. Barney has a mighty fine reputation as a driver, one that it took years to build up, and he is not to be blamed for making an effort to protect it. The winner of the race will be the undisputed owner of the title world champion dirt track driver. It is right by Lampkin, as his title of champion over the half-mile track does not carry the weight the title has when made over the big courses. Right now Lampkin is tuning up his car and when he goes to the starting line he will be driving a car mechanically perfect, as he is a master mechanic. The eyes of the race world will be focused on Maxwellton the day of the big race.

ARMY ELEVEN OPENS  
SEASON IN EAST TODAY  
WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 22.—With several college games canceled because of war work, the army eleven will open its football season here tomorrow with a game against the Mitchell Field aviators from Mineola. The revised schedule, issued last night, including eight games and an open date. Contests with Notre Dame and the navy are tentative. The date originally given to the Carlisle Indians will be filled by Syracuse.

The schedule follows: Sept. 23, Mitchell Field aviators; Oct. 5, Bowdoin College; Oct. 12, Syracuse; Oct. 19, West Virginia; Oct. 26, open; Nov. 2, Notre Dame; Nov. 9, Lebanon Valley; Nov. 16, Maine; Nov. 23, Navy.

CLIFTON HEATHCOTE NOW  
IN STUDENT NAVAL UNIT  
STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Sept. 22.—Clifton R. Heathcote, outfielder of the St. Louis (National League) baseball club, today enrolled at Penn State and enlisted in the naval section of the Students' Army Training Corps. He will be rated as an apprentice seaman and will take three months' training here. Heathcote was a freshman here last year, leaving college at the close of the first semester to join the St. Louis club on its southern training trip.



Type of the new 1,000-ton freight barges now in use on the Mississippi.

## Commercial Epoch St. Louis!

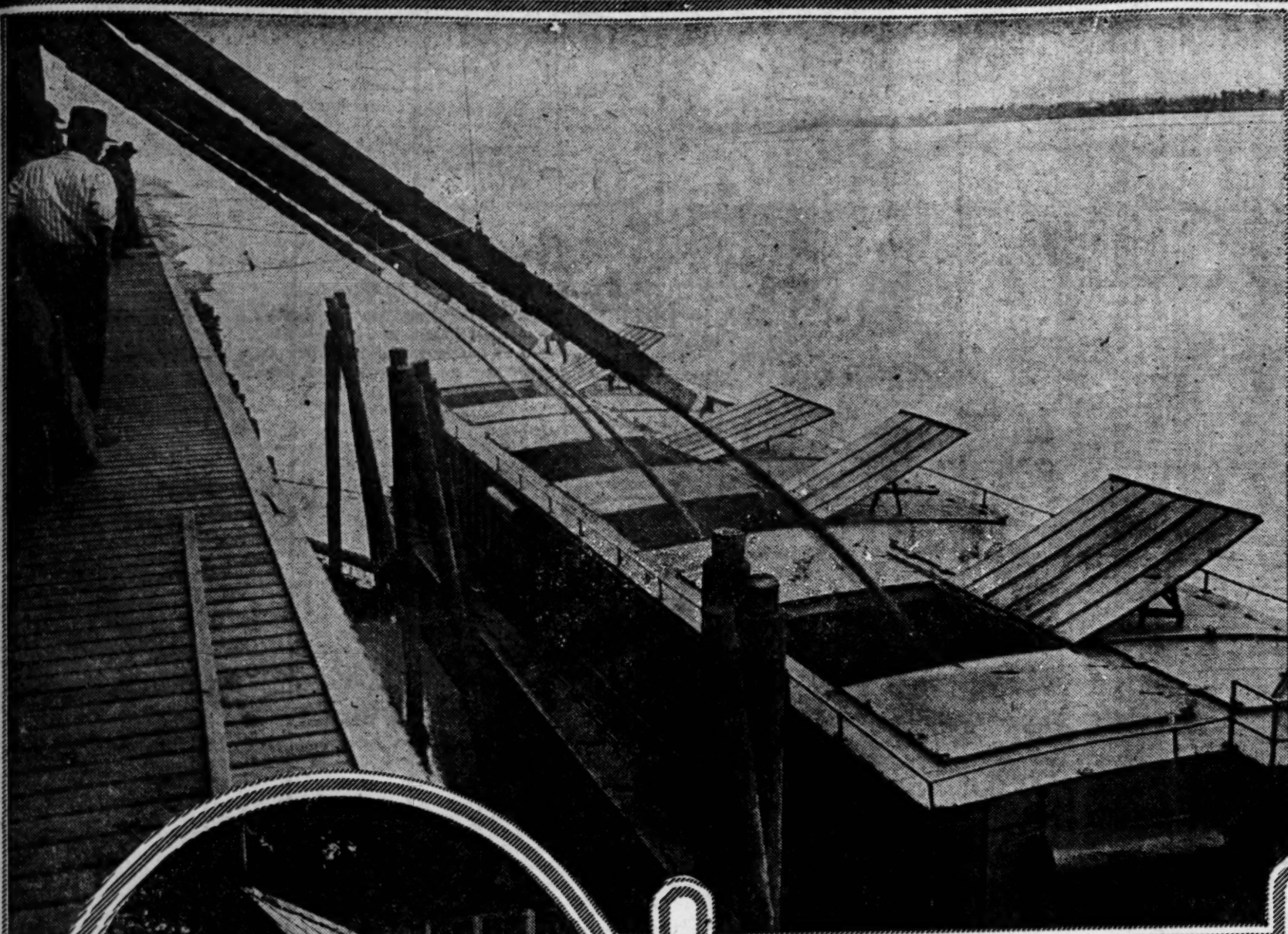
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—TO ST. CHARLES

LIQUOR AND DRUG USING  
are permanently relieved by the  
KEELEY TREATMENT  
40 Years of Success.  
Correspondence Confidential.  
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE  
Chicago, Illinois.



One of the three steel barges which are to inaugurate river freight service between St. Louis and New Orleans, being loaded with wheat at the foot of Grand avenue. It starts late this afternoon.



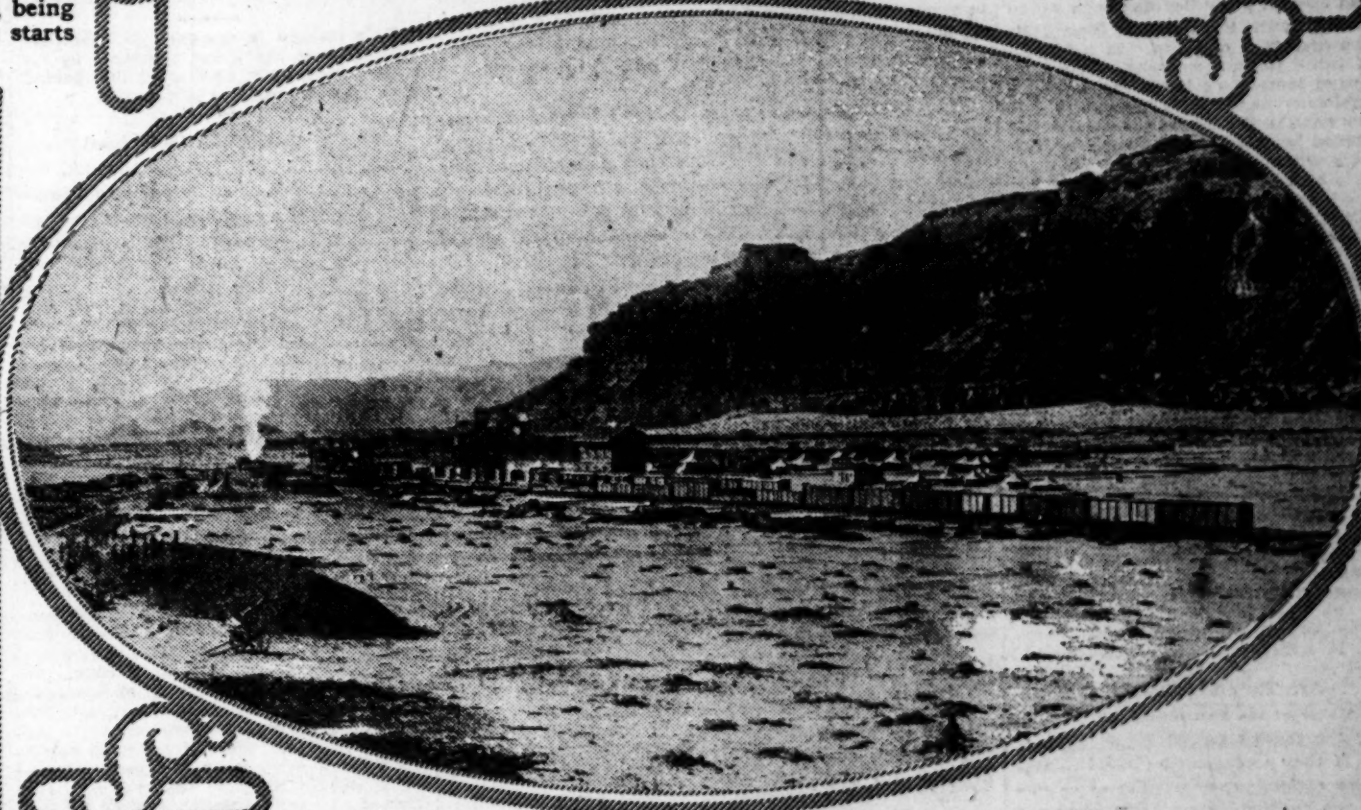
"Washington Inn," built in London by the Y. M. C. A. for the use of American and allied officers on leave. The Duke of Connaught is to preside at the formal opening. —Photo by Underwood & Underwood.



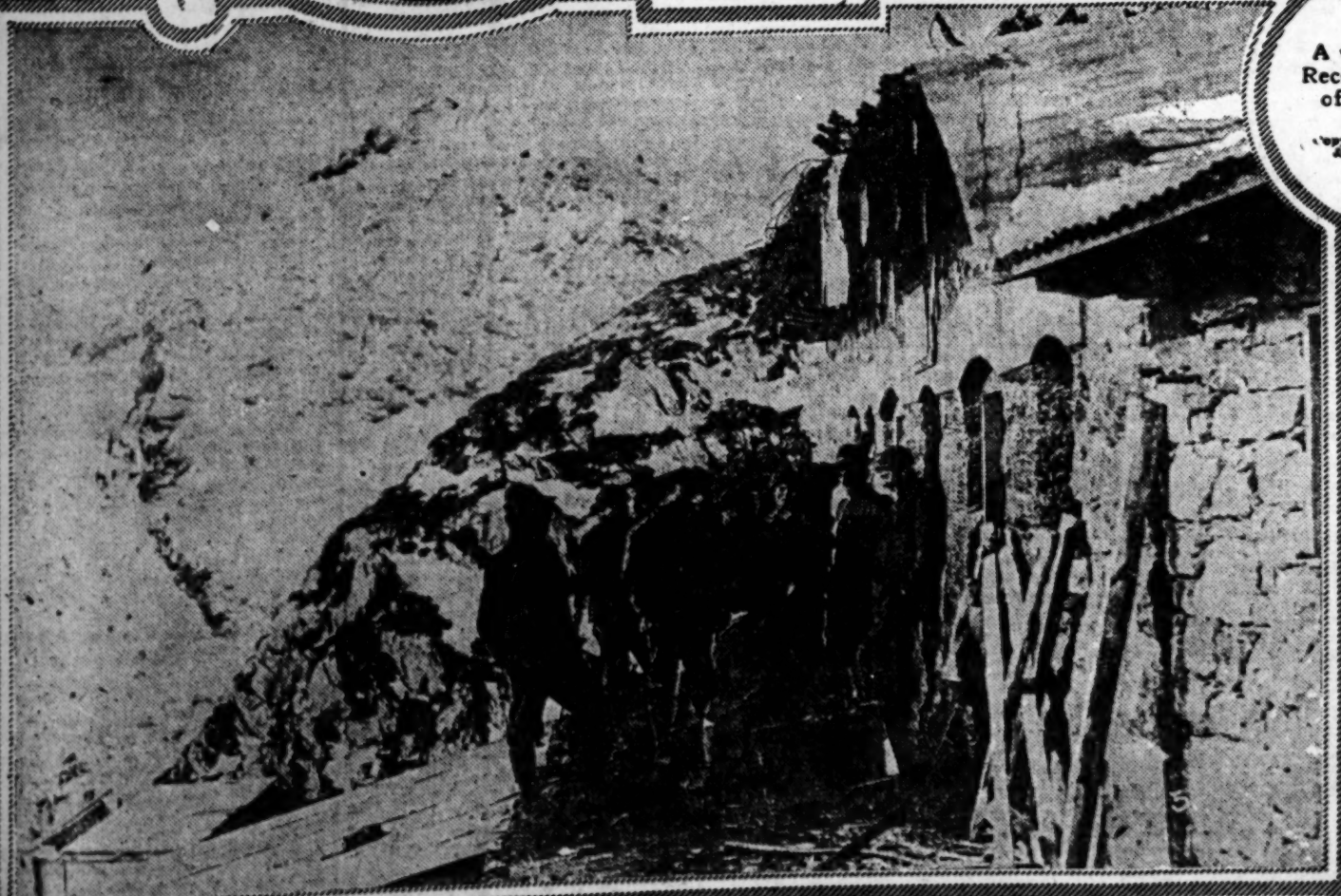
A war smile—Recent snapshot of Secretary Baker. —Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



Presentation to the Senate by Ambassador Jusserand of France of two large vases in appreciation of the reception given in this country to Marshal Joffre and Premier Viviani. Vice President Marshall, who is shaking the Ambassador's hand, accepted them on behalf of the Senate. —Copyright, International Film Service.



El Oula, a station on the Hedjaz Railway, along which the Turks are attempting to retreat. Native troops are aiding the British to cut them off. —Photo by Eain News Service.



Shelter high in the Alps, used as the headquarters of an Italian army command. —Copyright, Committee on Public Information.



American cadets at an aviation school in Italy. —Copyright, Committee on Public Information.



## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
Dec. 15, 1878.  
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,  
Twelfth and Olive Streets.

## POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION

Average for entire year, 1917:  
WEDNESDAY.....151,263  
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....194,595

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the rights of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.  
April 10, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Officer Chandler's Demotion.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I wish you would find space in your columns for the enclosed letter to Honorable Mayor Kiel, and I have no objections to signing my name to it.

Honorable Mayor Kiel: In today's Post-Dispatch I notice the demotion of Officer Joseph Chandler for enforcing the laws, made for and by the citizens of St. Louis, when said laws happened to interfere with Boss President Mansur and Commissioner Fouke of the St. Louis Police Department.

If these two gentlemen violated the law, they should have been arrested and made to pay fines the same as any other citizen. I congratulate Officer Chandler for performing his duty. I believe it to be the duty of every true citizen of St. Louis to stand behind this officer, and if it becomes necessary to send any one to the sticks, let it be Messrs. Fouke and Mansur, who are trying to turn the Police Department of our city into a small Germany, and promote themselves to Kaiser and Von Hindenburg.

J. E. HARRIS, 18th and Pine.

"Give Chandler a Fair Trial."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I have been reading several accounts in your paper lately where Traffic Policeman Joseph Chandler has been called to account by the Police Board for arresting the president of same. In my opinion, I think Chandler ought to be complimented instead of being reprimanded for faithfully performing his duty.

Why should the president of the Police Board be allowed to violate the traffic laws when everyone else is expected to abide by them?

Isn't there some power that is able to give Chandler a fair trial?

ONE WHO BELIEVES IN JUSTICE.

Chandler Should Have Been Rewarded.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I think you ought to take up this matter regarding Officer Joseph Chandler, who was transferred for doing his duty as he saw it, without favor. If there were more such officers it would be better for the city. If the higher officials disregarded the law, they should be subjected to the same treatment as anyone else. They, if anyone, should know the law. In place of putting Officer Chandler to the expense of getting another outfit and transferring him, he ought to be commended for doing his duty.

Advance him for doing his duty, and make the Chief and the others responsible for his transfer walk a beat.

A. F. BEYER, 3941A N. Ninth st.

Are They Privileged?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Why are these men privileged characters? If they understood their business as police officials they would not be violating the traffic rules. It is setting a very bad example to St. Louis. This young officer is to be commended for his good work, instead of being reprimanded. Officer Chandler, in my estimation, has the qualities of an excellent policeman—it didn't make any difference to him whether these men were officials or ordinary citizens; they were violating the laws he was being paid to see were enforced, and why should he be reprimanded. That is the second instance where a police officer performing his duty and being called before the board for same, and it's about time St. Louis would wake up and put real citizens and gentlemen in power.

AN AUTO OWNER.

Published for Doing His Duty.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Referring to your issue of Sept. 21, how can we expect to have an efficient police force when the president, the vice president, the Chief and Captain reprimand an officer (as was done in the case of Patrolman Chandler) for doing his duty? A few examples for "superior officers" to eat. Common justice would dictate, to commend and promote rather than find fault. Why should any kind of badge insure anyone against arrest, after violating the law, as did the president and vice president?

E. H.

Who Disobeyed the Law.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

May I ask, who is Mr. Fouke and who is Mr. Mansur? I have never known before that any citizens were exempt from the city laws. Are they so special that they are in a class all by themselves? Is there to be no law for them when they transgress and park for two hours, where the law says one-half hour? Are they to be privileged to remain a law unto themselves? Is it not for just such principles as these that the civilized world at this time is contending and suffering?

And then, outrage of all outrages, Traffic Policeman Joseph Chandler is reprimanded and persecuted for doing his duty. Will the city of St. Louis stand for such injustice as this? Do we want policemen unfaithful to the charge committed to them, or do we want a type like Mr. Chandler?

A CITIZEN.

## GOLD BADGE VS. LAW.

Which is the greater, the gold badge of a Police Commissioner or the law?

So far the gold badge of Police Commissioner Mansur has the better of it. Traffic Officer Chandler, who refused to recognize it as a protection from the enforcement of the traffic ordinance, has been reprimanded and sent to "the sticks."

What about the Police Commissioner who violated the traffic ordinance? Does his office in the department charged with enforcing the law give him immunity from law enforcement?

What effect will the punishment of an officer who tries to do his duty by enforcing the law against offenders, regardless of position or influence, have on the morale and discipline of the police?

The people would like to know.

A new Turkish slogan—"Great is Allahby!"

## WHITE FLAG IN THE BALKANS.

Bulgaria asks for an armistice and the reception of delegates to discuss the terms on which she can get out of the war. The request is sent, not to chancelleries by roundabout routes, but by authorized agent to the camp of one of the allied Generals in the field.

The craven Bolsheviks asked Berlin for an armistice preliminary to peace. So did the helpless, betrayed Rumanians. But this is the first time the allies have had to deal with such a request. Other requests will come in due season, perhaps sooner than we suspect, from the three other capitals of the Hunbund.

Stricken Belgium, suffering for four years, asked no armistice. Plundered Serbia, burdened with woes that have made every moment of the years a national agony, asked no armistice. But before Bulgaria had endured punishment for three days, before a hostile foot had crossed the boundary to her soil, she was sending emissaries to treat for surrender. She tricked the allies in getting into the war. She planned to trick the Huns in getting out.

The allies, of course, would be incapable of taking advantage of her, as Berlin took advantage of Russia and Rumania. Peace with Bulgaria would improve our position in the East. But no terms must be granted that will ignore the past sacrifices and future interests of her wretched neighbors, Serbia, Rumania and Greece or that will afford any comfort to Germany.

This is the day to start buying Liberty Bonds. And after you start, keep right on.

## FIRST BARGE FLEET SAILS.

With a luncheon at the Planters Hotel, a march to the water front and, very literal as well as emblematic expressions of our good wishes, St. Louis starts off the Government barge line today. Will this date mean much in river history from a future retrospect, or will it take its place along with other dates that have given ground for a hopefulness that has only proved evanescent and disappointing?

It all depends on St. Louis. This is the greatest center of population in the valley. For no other community has a renaissance of river trade such possibilities. The Government, with its vast resources in money, materials and organization and unusual present powers for adapting means to new ends is making a beginning that should have been made under private auspices years ago. Not the least of the resources of the Government are its resources in publicity, and publicity can avail as much for success in this as in other and less important enterprises. Surely the press has done its duty in bringing the opportunity to attention. The future of the experiment rests with the public. The Government can be depended on to supply the needful service. St. Louisans must supply the freight and prepare for the continuance of the service after the war.

As suggested by the Post-Dispatch, the promise of the first sailing is recognized by a formal municipal function. Those who do not attend the luncheon or join in the procession down the hill may show interest by their presence. Spectators should at least be as many as on another Saturday afternoon not so many months ago when the free bridge was opened. As good a chance to inspect the strange new craft and form a judgment as to their possibilities may not come later.

Bulgaria wants an armistice and "eventual peace." The other Central Powers must come to this. Eventually, why not now?

## HUN PSYCHOLOGY IN THE FIFTH YEAR.

Karolyi, Hungarian political leader, declares for a peace on the Wilson terms. Emperor Charles and his Cabinet submit formal tenders for peace. The Kaiser spoke at Essen, revealing a sense of impending crisis. Peace is the subject on which Chancellor von Hertling spoke for hours before Reichstag members. Von Payer, Vice Chancellor, spoke of peace at Stuttgart and then in the Reichstag. Burian, Austrian Foreign Minister, urges peace in repeated public statements and follows them up with an interview in which he pleads for unceasing peace effort. "Try and try again," he says.

The ideas of these and other Hun peace-makers are conflicting. What one says seems to find small response or agreement in the expressions of the others, and, of course, finds no response or agreement at all in the minds of allied statesmen. The Entente world is not ready yet to let bygones be bygones and reinstate the shift, un dependable Hun in the position among the family of nations to which he still thinks himself entitled. But the outcry coming in so many different forms from so many different sources is deeply significant of Hun psychology. In this second month of the fifth year of the war fear of coming disaster, a great yearning to escape the further consequences of the conflict they thrust on a reluctant world, occupy the foremost place in the thoughts of all Germans and all yoked with them in the heavy penalties of transgression.

Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Hun Clerical party, has even published a book devoted entirely to peace. He advocates a league of nations, which, he says, should be considered instituted when the United States, France, Russia, England and Germany express their adherence to the idea, Austria and Italy not being mentioned. All but one of the nations he names have already expressed adherence. The assent of Germany's present masters is not particularly important. "States," he says, "whose Governments, with the consent of their Parliaments, declare their permanent neutralization would be recognized by all under the league as permanently neutral and entitled to the league's protection."

We argue around the old circle in giving any serious attention to his ideas. What is a German guarantee of a state's neutralization worth? What nation would have the hardihood to guarantee Germany's guarantee? Will any neutral state ever risk its safety to the loving kindness of Germany's "protection"?



## The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspaper and periodicals on the questions of the day.

## DON'T CRIPPLE THE FARM.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

PERSONS unacquainted with agriculture, among them members of draft boards—agreeing that a considerable shortage of labor for farms was created before the passage of the new draft law—have adopted the complacent philosophy which is expressed in the statement that the farmers are not going to let crops go to waste for lack of labor; that they will, by hook or by crook, for self-preservation, harvest their crops.

The point overlooked is that if crops are harvested next year they must be planted this autumn and next spring, and that the farmer who, by hook or by crook, saved his wheat last summer, and planted it in the ground next spring as he would plant otherwise if, in the meantime, a further draft of essential farm labor is made.

The farmer who cannot get sufficient labor can—and must—shut down his plant to the point at which he lives upon capital invested in land and capital invested in stock. It has been shown definitely that English farms in grass did not realize their productive capacity. As long as England, under free trade, could buy grain cheaply from the great exporting countries England under grass remained a beautiful park, admired by the world. Many English landholders were rich. Many farmers drew substantial revenues from farms, but they produced little food per acre, not forgetting that great areas of wheat, corn and other crops were necessary to produce food for English pasture land gave way to a large extent to tillage farming. It had been said that England was so small—only as large as Kentucky—that her food production must in any event be negligible, but when farms of 1000 acres began growing 100 acres of potatoes, 100 acres of beans, 100 acres of wheat, when 100 men, or women, were put to work on farms which employed only a few men before the war when the land was grazed, a great deal of food was produced.

It is not necessary for American farmers to farm as intensively as English farmers have done since the war began. It is not necessary to abandon the familiar methods and rules of extensive agriculture, but it is necessary, in order that extensive agriculture may continue upon a basis of its maximum production, that labor be left upon the land. The inroads made upon farm labor under the first draft law were sufficient to demonstrate the fact that many persons rely upon the dangerous argument that by hook or by crook a farmer who has ripe wheat will get it out and threshed; that a farmer who has corn will get it out and cribbed. It must not be overlooked as the draft proceeds under the new manpower act that the farmer who is driven to the expedient of not planting large acreage because they cannot see how they are to cultivate and harvest their crops. Of course, this draft will begin after much of the wheat has been planted, but between now and planting time; between now and the time for sowing oats, and for sowing wheat, when the tillage crops might be grown, it should be made plain to farmers that the Government does not take the position that by hook or by crook, no matter what the shortage of labor, farmers were to harvest their crops and continue to plant as usual.

There Must Be a Last Line.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A Parsifal line is now mentioned on the Western front. Numerous as Wagner's operas were, they are not going to be enough to furnish all the defense lines the Germans will need.

## JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McDooms

## OUR OWN WAR REVIEW

HERE somehow has pervaded the paper through this past week a feeling that the war is mighty near over. No justification for this of which a soldier would take any notice has appeared; but as Socrates said during a conference of two-story thinkers on the editorial page, a soldier never goes down in less than two puts. The rest of us must take whatever chances there are that what we all feel may not truly indicate the course of coming events. Mr. Antwine, who spent most of the week forward watching the desperate efforts of the Germans to retain Page 2, says it looks as if the General Staff might leave the poison gas turned on almost any night now; but what everybody in the paper realizes is that the Germans are not going to make this every night out to keep right on as if we expected to fight another 10 years.

Meanwhile, Germany's allies are getting off in the paper whenever they can and plotting separate peace for themselves. Thrasymachus, who hid behind an advertisement where they were holding one of these meetings, reports the following conversation: Turkey: I think I'll get out of the middle Europe scheme before I get kicked into the middle of next week. Bulgaria: I'm off in too. The only middle thing I am interested in about right now is my middle name, which is Mud.

Austria: I'm entirely too weak in the middle to care anything about any middle business.

Unfortunately, Thrasymachus laughed and had to slide down a column rule at this point; but he heard enough to satisfy his curiosity. The British, who can and plotting separate peace for themselves. Thrasymachus, who hid behind an advertisement where they were holding one of these meetings, reports the following conversation: Turkey: I think I'll get out of the middle Europe scheme before I get kicked into the middle of next week. Bulgaria: I'm off in too. The only middle thing I am interested in about right now is my middle name, which is Mud.

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## TOWBOAT AND THREE CARGO CARRIERS TO DEPART IN AFTERNOON FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The operation of the Mississippi Warrier Waterways by the United States Government begins this afternoon when the towboat Kokomis, pushing three barges loaded with the equivalent of 150 freight carsloads of St. Louis products from the post of Market street on a non-stop trip to New Orleans, 1200 miles down the river.

The day and hour is accounted of moment in the commercial prosperity of the city and one that portends the revival of the use of the Mississippi River as a great shipping highway.

In celebration of the opening of the barge line, the Chamber of Commerce, together with the Merchants' Exchange, the Manufacturers' Association, the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association and the Rotary Club held a luncheon at the Planters Hotel at 12:30 p. m. Speeches were made by J. M. Sanders, Federal manager of the waterways, who came on from Washington for the first sailing; A. W. Mackie, manager of the Mississippi River section; Mayor Kiel and Edward M. Fleck of the United States Grain Corporation.

## March to River Front.

After the luncheon those in attendance marched on the hotel behind the Camp Funston Band to the river front, where the Mayor was to speak briefly at his daughter, Miss Edna Kiel, broke a bottle of Mississippi River water over the bow of the Kokomis.

The sailing is the institution of regular Saturday sailings. The towboat is scheduled to reach New Orleans on Oct. 6 and start on the return on Oct. 9. That date will begin regular weekly sailings from the southern end. A fleet of five standard barges and 29 barges has been assembled to maintain the schedule. Freight tariffs for the new line were issued yesterday on the basis of 20 per cent less than railroad freight rates.

The capacity of the three barges on the first trip is 2200 tons. They start with 2000 tons of freight, the remaining capacity being taken up by oil for fuel for the towboat. Some of the first cargo is destined for Cuba. The rest is for New Orleans.

Shippers Assured. Manager Mackie said that the line had had no delay in the shipment of 500 tons of sugar from New Orleans, which is about \$3500 in revenue and sufficient to pay the expense of the trip back.

Through Trip Assured. "I believe it because the shipper will see a definite business advantage in using the river. That advantage is the saving of time. One is that shipment by the river will be 20 per cent cheaper than the railroads. The other is that the shipper knows, when he sees his freight go into a barge, that it has started on its way through trip to its destination. He knows that the barge is not going to be cut out because of a hot box or left stranded on a siding or shunted from train to train. Trains will be an unknown thing in barge shipping."

Director-General McAdoo in Washington yesterday took cognizance of the insufficiency of equipment for the new line, in a formal statement calling attention to the fact that the fleet now being put in service is but temporary and any difficulties that may arise because of the insufficiency of equipment will be eliminated when the permanent fleet of five modern tow boats and 30 barges is completed. Bids on the new fleet recently were requested.

Other freight New Orleans is expected to consign to the barge line is coffee, rice, syrup, canned goods, Mexican hats, sisal, nitrates and sulphur.

Capt. H. A. Hiner is master of the Kokomis. His crew consists of two pilots, a chief and an assistant engineer, a clerk, a cook and helper, eight deck hands, two firemen, two oilers and one watchman. All are white.

The Bulgarian Premier caused a good deal of amusement during the week by appearing on Page 4 waving something of his wife's on a long stick. There was considerably less interest in what it meant than in what it probably was.

If anything happened in that part of the paper where the allies are carefully approaching the Russians with new vodka and caviar sandwiches, we didn't hear of it. Next week—maybe.

A sign on Seventh street: If you haven't anything more to say, stop talking. Inscription upon a tombstone in a cemetery on Madeline Island: In Memory of —, age 12 Years: Accidentally Shot and Killed by His Brother: A Mark of Affection. In Milwaukee: Hat Cleaning For Ladies: and Tobacco. Gent's. Read twice, and then cogitate.

## GOVERNMENT BARGE SERVICE STARTS TODAY

Towboat and Three Cargo Carriers to Depart in Afternoon for New Orleans.

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Two Men of 138th in Today's Casualty List

Private John Conway is Reported Dead and Private J. J. Maton Wounded.

The names of two members of the 138th (St. Louis) Infantry appear in today's army casualty list. Private John Conway, 30 years old, of 11 Company, who participated in the famous raid of July 6, died of wounds Aug. 28. Private J. Maton of K Company, is reported severely wounded.

Private Conway was a son of W. J. Conway, of 205 Perry street, who served three years in the Civil War and was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. Two other sons, Charles and Arthur, are in service. Arthur is in France.

Private Maton, formerly of 825 O'Fallon street, enlisted in the old First Missouri Infantry. In the last letter received by his family, written July 20, he said he was in the best of health.

Abe Muchneck, 25 years old, 341st Machine Gun Company, of 1533 St. Clair avenue, was killed in action Sept. 5, an official telegram informed his parents yesterday. He formerly owned a grocery store, and was drafted in April and sent to Camp Funston.

## HOW TO ADDRESS MAIL TO U. S. PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Red Cross is Distributing Poster Instructions on Sending Letters, Money or Parcels.

Posters being distributed by the Red Cross show how mail, money and parcels can be sent to prisoners in Germany or Austria.

Letters for prisoners of war should be sent directly to them, not through the Red Cross. The name and address of the sender should be written on the back of the envelope, which should be addressed as follows:

Prisoner of War Mail  
No Postage  
Via New York.  
(Private) John Smith (Company)  
(Regiment)  
American Prisoner of War  
Kriegsgefangenenlager  
(Name of Camp)  
Provence (such as Westphalia)  
Germany (or Austria).

The posters advise that money should be sent by check or money order made payable to the American Red Cross, to the Bureau of Prisoners' Relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. The full name and address of the prisoner to whom the money is intended should be written plainly, as well as the name and address of the sender.

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Abe Much



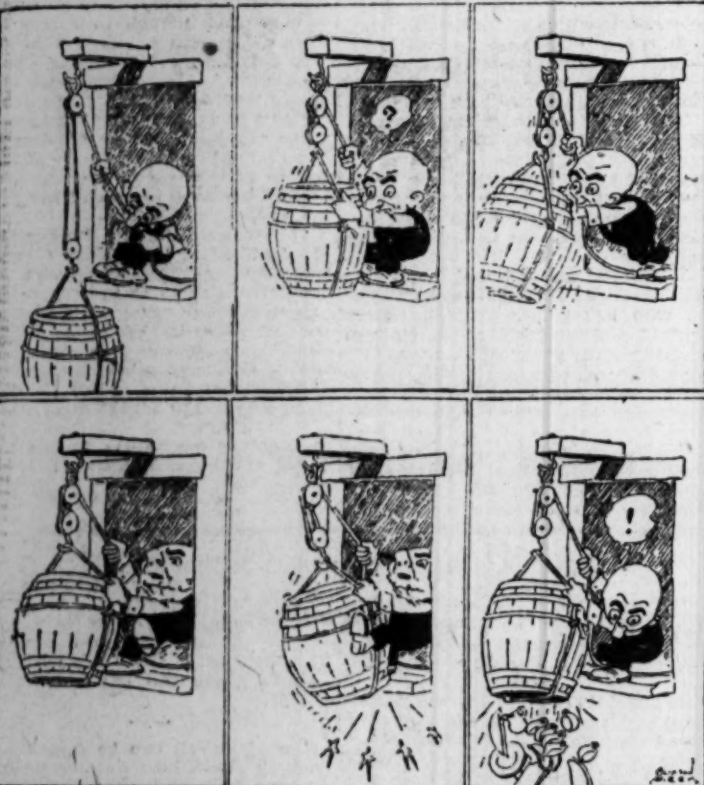




Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out.



Grindstone George.



Slow.  
"I don't understand it."  
"What?"  
"My boy has been in France two weeks now and hasn't won the Croix de Guerre yet."—Detroit Free Press.

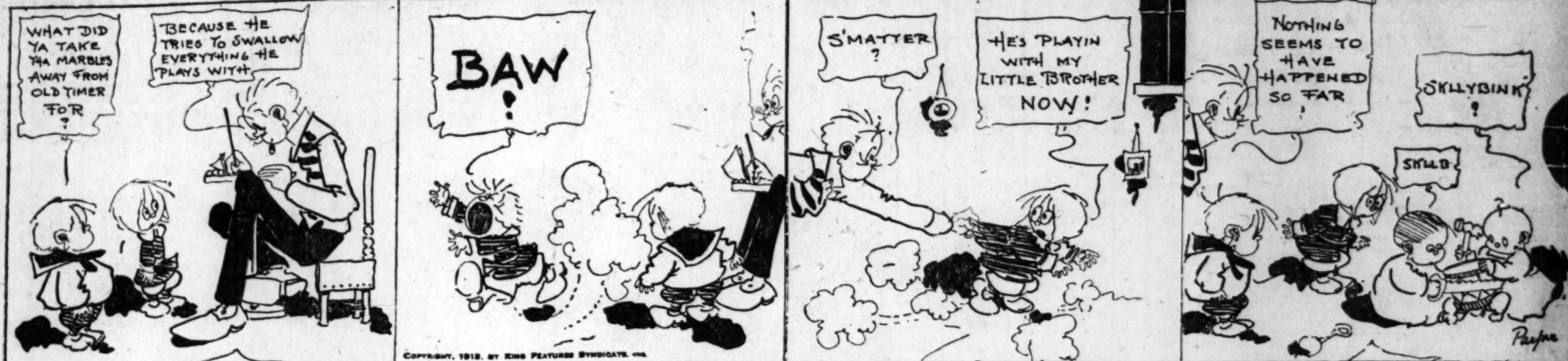
Spoiling His Appetite.  
It is mighty hard for a man's breakfast to agree with him when his wife watches him eat it and tell him that he talked in his sleep all night.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PENNY ANTE—A Soldier in the Game.

By Jean Knott

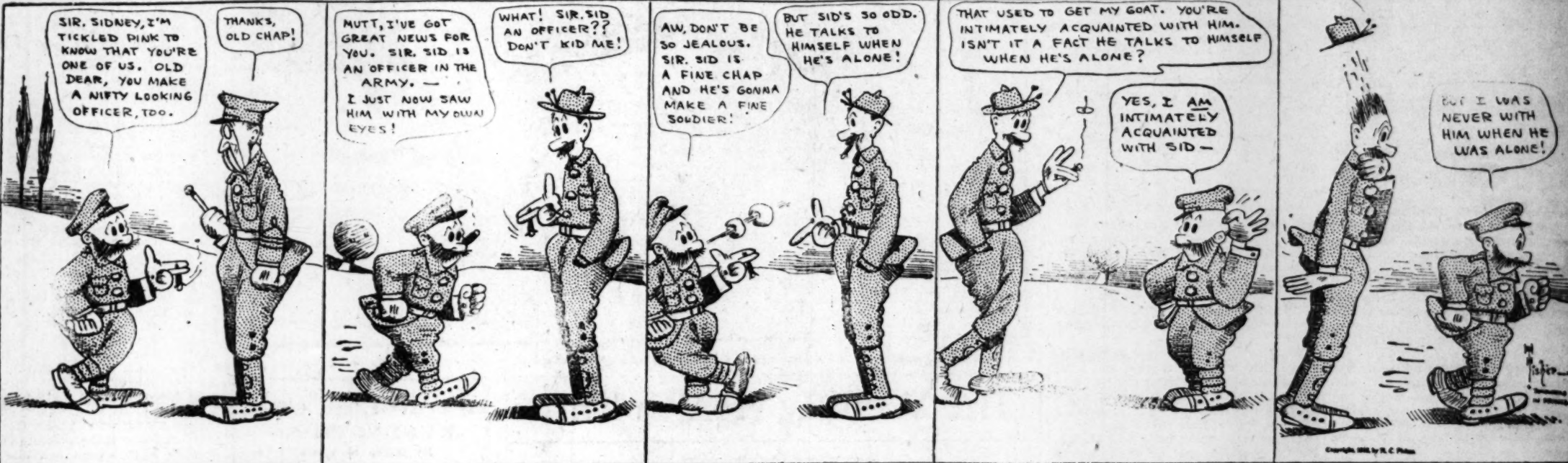


"SAY, POP!"—NOTHING HAS HAPPENED, BUT THINGS LOOK THREATENING.—By PAYNE.



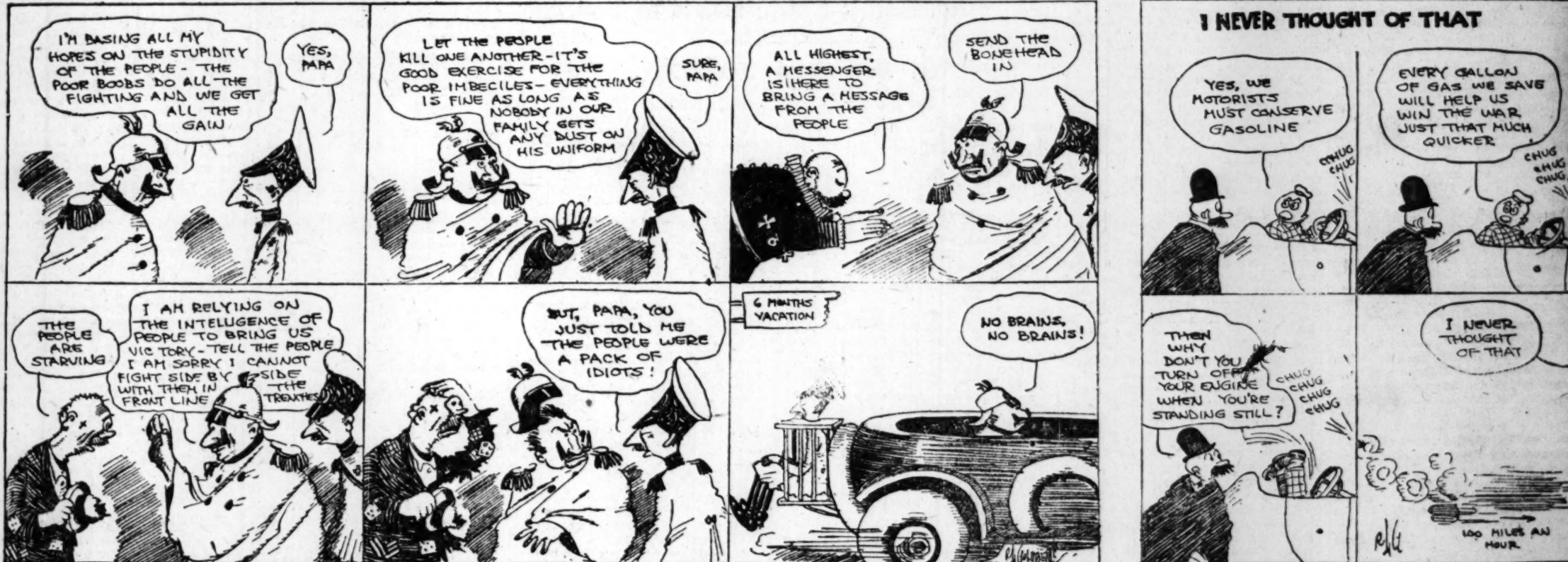
MUTT AND JEFF—OH, LOOK! SIR SID IS IN THE ARMY, TOO.—By BUD FISHER.

(Copyright, 1918, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.)



NO BRAINS, NO BRAINS!—By GOLDBERG.

(Copyright, 1918, by H. L. Goldberg.)



VOLUNTEER VIC

By Lemen



No Lack of Opportunity.

"MAMMY she'll sure be pleased," wrote Caroline Jess. "She done said when I came n'th: 'Chile, yo'll nebbet git no place in New Yawk'—an' here I's done had seven places de fust month!"—Harper's Magazine.

Force of Habit.

FARMER SPINKS: How are you gettin' on with your automobile, si? Farmer Spuds: Wal, I can run the machine all right, but I ain't got over sayin' "Giddap!" and "Whoa!" to it yet.

The Drawback.

"I CAN remember when all this land could have been bought for a song." "Yes," replied old Farmer Corn-tassel. "So kin I. But the climate was so bad that everybody had a sore throat an' couldn't sing."—Washington Star.

Unavailing Affluence.

"DOES wealth bring happiness?" "I should say not," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "With all my enormous income I am not permitted more than two lumps of sugar in my coffee."—Washington Star.

Sarcastic.

"JAMES proposed marriage to me last night." "And you accepted him?" "No. I told him I wasn't competing with either the army or navy in enlisting recruits."—Detroit Free Press.

The Other Way About.

FARMER BROWN: I hear that you've got an agricultural college graduate working for you. Farmer Greene: Why, no—dinged if the scientific cuss hain't got me working for him, by jingo!—Town Topics.

The Wrong Show.

A MAN came out of the Globe Theater, where "Penrod" is playing, the other night, and said to the ticket seller: "Gimme back my dough, boy." "Anything wrong?" asked the treasurer. "Nothing, only I came here to see 'Hitchy Koo.' When did it leave?" "It's been gone two months." "Gosh!" said the man. "How tempus does forget?"—New York World.

Her Service Flag.

"You bet, I have a service flag," said Farmerette Miss Nam. "A million freckles, more or less. Upon a field of tan."—Detroit News.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

**CASTORIA**

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind, Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Great  
How Nation  
La

With Only 450 Phys  
Service When the  
This Number Has  
mented Until It  
the Flower of th  
Throughout the L  
Women Have Joine  
Army by the Thous  
More Are Training

By William Athert

THIRTY thousand men in form of commissioned Surgeon-General of the war broke out there were but 15,000 women in the regimentals of the army to American wounded or the war, there were fewer than Figuring enlisted men and all al heads an army 200,000 star with a bare 8000 a year and a Such, in a paragraph, is a sponse of America to another war in the meeting of no one hesitated for a moment nor c This war presented to surglary experts, a problem th was beyond any task they ha The medical corps of all the ar performed the miracle, have armies those diseases which her a greater toll than bullets, largely been due to the fact th ing at the end of a period of which, when posterity measur will probably be known as the Standing head and shoulders al ure of that age will be seen the General William C. Gorgas, the American army, one time Havana and at Panama, the diseases of the tropics.

Wonderful Array of Sc

And Gorgas' army of doctor few of them that America may ner of men who are watchin ers of the great cause. There is Maj. Hugh Young, used to be professor of urolo kings, besides which he was th desperate attempts were bel the lives of men with certai was to whom "Diamond Jim" operation and he it has been in Washington, prominent in have turned in emergency. Men are said to have run int thousand of dollars a year. B base hospital in France, work skill and technique on Ameri modest stipend of \$3000 a year. And Col. John M. T. Flinn yache and close-cropped hair a ance of a busy business man, ery back of the battle lines o the treatment the Yanks ha between the battlefield and was also at Johns Hopkins as ical surgery. Dr. Harvey Cushing, forme the Peter Brent Brigham Hospi a professor at Harvard, the rec fees from the rich who faced all up and is also in France in man of wonderful accomplish ing, a man whose knife cuts man's brain and puts in a patient lives. Dr. John J. Moorhead, bas York is a national authority grow in open wounds, know life and the moment in whi erations will appear. He know also, and keep a wound clean healing. He believes that the worth-while place for a man w these days, and is there.

Dr. Janeway an Earl

Dr. Theodore C. Janeway chief and professor at Johns ary of about \$25,000 a year and tice that ran his income int early volunteered for service in one of the first of such men the cause. He contracted p ousure in the service and di Prof. William H. Welch, th all," student of Pasteur, LA ceptor to William Osier, Sim Carrel, Rupert Blue; organ Institute for Medical Researc Institution, is a Major in the Brothers of Rochester, Minn their practice, that called p the world and are working f G. G. Brackett used to be th